

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 55 Broadway.—*Un Mouton qui s'entend*.—*Les Femmes d'Alger*.—*Les Deux Femmes*.

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Pacific street, near Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday by the Right Rev. Dr. Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Cahill preached a stirring sermon to an overwhelming congregation.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, which has been knocked about from post to pillar for years past, will meet this morning in part No. 2 of the Common Pleas, through the courtesy of Judge Brady, who will finish the cases now pending before him in one of the chambers of the Clerk of the Common Council. The want of court accommodation is creating trouble all around, and jurors have excellent excuses to offer for non-attendance in the difficulty of finding out where the court sits. One of the city functionaries, on being recently remonstrated with by a Judge of the Superior Court as to the insufficiency of the rooms allotted to that tribunal, suggested the idea of removing the Marine Court to the Superior Court, and the latter to the former; but the Judge of the Superior Court, more considerate and more familiar with justice than the city father, refused the advantage of such a change, saying that no doubt the lives of the Judges of the Marine Court were as precious to their families as were those of the Superior Court Justices to their wives and children, and he did not think it fair to kill them off by sending them to the pent up and ill ventilated rooms which have hurried so many of our judiciary to the grave, sent the present Chief Justice to the South to repair his shattered health, and compelled another judge to resign. And still jobbers and speculators at Albany talk of increasing the number of judges, whilst it is proverbial that the juries are frequently obliged to deliberate on their verdicts in rooms in which the cases have been tried, whilst the judges are compelled to walk the corridors, waiting for the result.

The Great Western stage coach from Denver City arrived at Omaha on the 16th inst., bringing eight passengers and \$5,500 in specie. The trip was accomplished in four days and twenty-two hours—the quickest time ever made.

The cotton market on Saturday was steady, and closed without notable change in price. The transactions embraced about 1,200 bales, closing on the basis of 11½c. A 10c. account from the Southern ports continue to report a decline in the receipts. The four market was firmer, with a good demand from the trade, while prices closed at an advance of 5c. to 10c. per barrel. What was in great request, in part for export, and closed at about 10c. per bushel higher. Oats were steady and in fair demand, with pretty free sales both to the domestic trade and for export. Pork was unsettled and lower. Sales of mess were made at \$16 62½, and of prime at \$12 50 a 12½. Sugar was in good request, and at steady prices. The sales embraced about 1,500 hds. Cuba, 100 bales and 600 hds. melado. Coffee was quiet, with limited sales at unchanged prices. Freight was more active, with more offering, especially for English ports, while rates were without change of importance. There was a good demand for charter to outside ports, and several vessels were taken up.

**The Montgomery Commissioners to France and England—Prospective Commercial Treaty Between the Southern Confederacy and European Powers.**

While Mr. Lincoln and his advisers are venting shortighted spite over the evacuation of Fort Sumter, by rudely repelling the Commissioners from the seceding States, and have thus missed the favorable moment for initiating a reconstruction of the Union, the government of the new Southern republic is mulling its destinies with skill and forethought, and is compelling from its adversaries the unwilling tribute which folly ever pays to wisdom, and weakness to strength. The selfishness, inconsistency, and suicidal blindness of the Washington administration, united to the mercenary legislation of the late republican Congress, present such a sad and deplorable contrast with the energy, sagacity, unanimity of action, and statesmanlike ability of the Cabinet and representatives of the people, at Montgomery, that the whole world will yield the respect which the latter challenge, while it cannot but be shocked and amazed at the unlooked for imbecility of the former. The Powers of Europe have, for four months, been contemplating with that anxious concern which only self-interest can inspire, the affairs of the United States; and now, at the very moment when the efficiency and diplomatic acuteness of the South, stands forth in the boldest relief from the degradation to which fanaticism, venality, discord, and the rottenness of a bad cause, have reduced the dominant party in the North, England and France are about to be called on to recognize the independence of the withdrawing members of the American confederation, even at cost of the displeasure of those that remain behind. That they will decide to do so, admits of but small doubt; and, when the circumstances of the case are considered, they will be abundantly justified in their determination.

The Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama; Col. A. Dudley Mann; and Judge P. A. Rose, of Louisiana, are the three special Commissioners that the federal government at Montgomery have selected to negotiate a recognition by the Courts of Paris and London, of the independence of the seven seceding States, and to propose such commercial treaties, as may establish, upon a permanent basis, the future relations of the three Powers. The fear of the reopening of the African slave trade is the solitary objection which was offered to friendly relations with the South, when the subject was recently discussed in the British Parliament, and that has been amply provided for by an article in the Montgomery constitution. The people of France are more than disposed to welcome the Southern confederacy into the great confraternity of nations. According to the latest news from Paris, the *Moniteur*, the official journal of the imperial government, had expressed the "deepest indignation at the increase of duties imposed by the Northern United States upon French productions," and the *Pays* had already exclaimed: "Let the independence of the South be recognized; that servile insurrection openly and boldly preached in the pulpits of the North, may cease to be an ever present danger. In no part, perhaps, of the continent, regard being had to the population, do there exist men more eminent and gifted, with nobler or more generous sentiments, than in the Southern States. No country possesses lovelier, kinder hearted and more distinguished women. To commence with the immortal Washington, the list of statesmen who have taken part in the government of the United States shows that all those who have shed a lustre on the country and won the admiration of Europe owed their being to that much abused South. And—strange coincidence—while Southern men presided over the destinies of the Union its gigantic prosperity was the astonishment of the world. In the hands of Northern men that edifice, raised with so much care and labor by their predecessors, comes crashing down, threatening to carry with it in its fall the industrial future of every other nation."

The impotence with which the republican administration of Mr. Lincoln has alternated between its desire to adopt an aggressive, coercive, bloodthirsty policy towards the South,

and its physical inability to do so; the want of either courage, or a conciliatory spirit, which has characterized its measures, in the affair of Fort Sumter, will have created sufficient contempt for it, in Europe. But the monstrous conglomeration of absurdities of the Morrill tariff, will have proved, more than anything else, to both England and France, that while the South have but little to fear from the enmity of the Washington administration, they themselves have everything to dread, and nothing to hope from its friendship. Indeed, the rivalry between the tariffs, that were almost simultaneously adopted at Montgomery and the national capital, will, probably, decide the question of acknowledging separate nationalities, North and South, in the minds of the statesmen of Great Britain and France. The former has been framed with care and discrimination, upon the model of that which will expire in the Northern States, on the 1st of next month. The duties it imposes are reasonable; it is free from objectionable features; and it is evident from the spirit in which it was adopted, that legislators of the Southern republic are willing to modify its provisions, and agree to discriminating imposts, in the interest of such foreign Powers as shall enter into alliance with them. The prevalent Southern feeling is in favor of free trade, and the only exclusive tariff legislation that is to be looked for, will be against the manufactures of the North.

Northern merchants are, already, making arrangements to import goods into Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, in order to avoid the duties of the Morrill tariff. A few corrupt and depraved politicians connected it, with the double intent of increasing the revenue and patronage of the present administration, and of benefitting the manufacturing and iron interests of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the New England States. It is a disgrace to every one concerned in it. Its authors will be disappointed in their expectations. The fact is, that the superior advantages offered by the South, and the certainty that imported merchandise can be transmitted, by rivers and railroad, to any part of the Northwest, and the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, at the lower rates of duty of the Montgomery tariff, will divert importations from New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, to South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, and a blow will be struck at the local prosperity of the former States, the effects of which it is impossible accurately to calculate. It has been repeatedly demonstrated, that every effort of the Washington government to prevent the free ingress of merchandise into the Southern ports, must prove abortive. The united navies of England and France, could scarcely guard such an immense line of coast. Thus, able as the South will be to import goods, and, after they are landed to forward them to all parts of the continent, they will practically collect duties for the whole Union. It is simply absurd to suppose that any European nation would neglect the advantages which it might derive from a commercial treaty with a Power having so extended a commerce within its grasp.

Messrs. Yancey, Rost, and Mann will, probably, have secured the recognition of the independence, by England and France, of the Southern confederacy, before the middle of this year; and the accomplishment will be such commercial treaties as shall frustrate, forever, the insane, coercive policy which republican leaders have battered themselves they could with impunity carry out. What will then become of the North? Where will the importers of the central States be, and what will be the fate of our manufacturers? No calculation can be made of the prodigious and lasting damage their interests will receive. The evil will, also, be without a remedy. Our Southern brethren possess shrewdness enough to retain the vantage ground they will have secured. Neither can any system of border inspection shut out goods from the Northern States, that have once been brought into the South.

The Commissioners from the South go abroad under the most favorable auspices. Meanwhile, the conservative masses of the people, look with indignation upon the course which Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are pursuing. And the time is not far distant when the North will hold them to a bitter responsibility for the shameful imbecility and fanaticism with which they are betraying the interests of the country.

**MILITARY MAXIMS GOOD FOR POLITICIANS.**

The most important man in the country just now is General Scott. Old as he is, he has proved himself the only statesman in Washington. But for him the new administration would have precipitated the country into the horrors of civil war, and rushed upon its own destruction. He has cooled down its belligerent ardor by a little soldierly advice.

Military men are often the best guides when political sagacity is at fault. The Duke of Wellington taught the old routine politicians that true statesmanship consisted as much in knowing when to yield as when to resist. Had he obstinately refused to recognize the justice of the Catholic claims he would have plunged Great Britain into the same troubles that now menace us.

We trust that the Lincoln administration will continue to benefit by the lessons of their military Mentor. His late, conveyed in the form of a notice to his correspondents, is Wellingtonian in its brevity and significance. Telling those who address letters to him that, owing to his infirmities and inability to use his pen, applications for autographs and offices are most burdensome to him, he adds that "he has within his own gift but two small places (long well filled), and that he recommends no one whatever, other than an old soldier, nor for any office whatever out of the army." It would of course be too much to expect that a republican administration should apply these principles to all its appointments. There is, nevertheless, a large class of public servants in the government departments whose experience and usefulness cannot easily be supplied. These persons can be the less dispensed with at a time when the disorganization of the Post Office by the secession of the cotton States, and the adoption of a high, and, as regards some of its provisions, an incomprehensible tariff, are likely to throw the public service into confusion. As the new administration has been compelled to call in the old veterans to extricate it from the embarrassments caused by its inability to fulfill the pledges of the Chicago platform, it is to be hoped that it will continue to benefit by his advice, and act, as far as possible, on the wise rule that he has laid down in the choice of his subordinates.

## The New Tariff—Its Dismal Effect Politically and Commercially.

There seems to be but one opinion among commercial men in this city and in the country at large as to the consequences of the new tariff law going into operation. By them the law is denounced as one that carries the principle of protection to the very verge of prohibition, and as being besides so ill considered and full of palpable blunders and inconsistencies as to render its execution very expensive and well nigh impossible. These are the views of the men in this country who are qualified to judge of such a measure. On the other side of the Atlantic the new law appears to meet with no more favor; and the sympathy which at first the British and French people were disposed to give to the Northern States in the present difficulties of the government is being converted into a feeling of hostility.

This change in European sentiment we have seen manifested in various ways of late. There is much suffering among the operative classes of England, produced by a variety of causes, among which the secession of the Southern States occupies a prominent position. The English trade report, which we print in another column, enumerating the causes that have acted unfavorably on that market, makes this clear specification:—"Political movements in the United States not only check exports, but retain moneys due, and cause derangements of trade in other quarters." In another paragraph it complains that we are not content with bringing distress and derangement upon European traders by our political quarrels, but must also enact a tariff which is next to prohibitory, and thus shut the door to future commercial transactions. It states, also, that many American orders for goods have been countermanded.

Again, we have the same sort of complaint from France. The official paper of the Empire—the *Paris Moniteur*—expresses its indignation in strong terms at the increase of duties imposed upon French productions by our new tariff, and intimates the withdrawal of the national sympathy from the anti-slavery cause on the ground of the palpable insincerity of those who made it a stepping-stone to power. There is a latent meaning in this declaration. We find lurking in it an ill concealed menace that after all it may be the policy of the empire not to give the cold shoulder to the Commissioners from the Southern confederacy. Thus the Morrill tariff bids fair to prove destructive to Northern interests politically as well as commercially.

The mistake was the pressing of such a measure of legislation at a period when the country was in the midst of a revolution. Tariffs are always among the most delicate subjects of legislation, and never should be touched unless at periods of profound peace. Even then they should not be meddled with rashly or without due caution and deliberation; for a change in the revenue laws of a country invariably causes dangerous fluctuations in trade. But here this great change has been rushed into when half a dozen States of the confederacy had withdrawn, and when the rest were too much occupied with the imminent dangers of the republic to bestow any attention on the details of a revenue law.

And now what is our position? The new tariff law must, of necessity, go into operation in all the ports acknowledging the jurisdiction of the federal government. In the ports that have repudiated that jurisdiction the existing tariff, which was re-enacted by the Congress at Montgomery, is and will continue to be in force. The rates of duty imposed in the latter are considerably less than those imposed in the former. Consequently, while merchants can import goods into the Southern ports at low rates of duties, it is not to be supposed that they will continue to import them into New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other Northern ports at high rates, and therefore the import trade at these ports will be, if such a state of things be allowed to continue, utterly ruined.

There are now some eight hundred vessels employed in the carrying trade between Europe and the ports in the seceded States. No less than one hundred and thirty-one sailed from Europe for such ports during the first twenty-five days of February. That trade will be doubled within the next year, under the combined influence of our protective tariff and the inducements offered by the South. Who does not see in this movement disaster to all our interests?

What is to be done? Is the new administration so absorbed in the work of parcelling out the spoils that it can give no time to the practical necessities of the hour?

**SAD CONDITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.**

There never before was a party in such a sad condition as the republican party. There does not appear to be any possible chance of saving it from utter annihilation, if we are to believe its own followers. When the administration was inaugurated they cried out that if the government yielded an inch towards compromise the party would be ruined; then, when the evacuation of Fort Sumter was talked of, they cried out again: If the troops are withdrawn the party will be ruined. The republicans in the last Congress passed the Morrill tariff, and the republican merchants and importers in